R. H. Womble

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864. NO. 133.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month		$3 00
"	3 months	8 00
"	6 months	15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months		3 00
"	6 months	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later From the North.

DALTON, April 13.—Nashville dates to the 10th received.

Considerable excitement exists in Memphis in consequence of the pickets having been driven in at Germantown. It is believed to be a feint of Forrest to enable him to get South with the train containing the plunder he took at Paducah.

Colfax offered a resolution proposing the expulsion of Long, of Ohio, for sentiments uttered yesterday favoring the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

It is reported that several naval officers were captured up Red river by the Confederates whilst confiscating cotton.

Still Later from the North.

PETERSBURG, April 14.—The *Herald* of the 11th has been received.

Active preparations for the Spring campaign are going on in the Army of the Potomac. Meade, Humphreys, Patrick and Ingolls had an interview with Grant Friday.

The severe storm Saturday had swollen all the streams to an unprecedented height. All the bridges on the Orange road were washed away, except the Rappahannock bridge, and that was seriously threatened by drift wood.

By a late arrival from New Orleans, it is reported that the Federals, under Smith, have occupied Shreveport. By way of Cairo, it is reported that Steel's expedition from Little Rock, has occupied Shreveport, the Rebels fleeing to Texas. Both reports are founded on mere rumor.

Farragut has confessed that Mobile cannot be taken by the fleet, unless there is a simultaneous move of the army.

The reported loss of the Rebel Ram *Tennessee*, near Grant's Pass, is not believed at New Orleans.

New York advertises for five thousand navy recruits and ten thousand volunteers.

John C. Rives died at Bladensburg on Sunday.

The *Florida* is at the Canary Islands.

The alarm at Memphis is subsiding and preparations are making for Forrest if he should come.

The steamer *Lacrosse* was burnt to the water's edge on Red river, 20 miles this side of Alexandria, by guerrillas, the officers captured and the crew paroled.

The St. Louis Presbyterians declared, at a late meeting, that the Rev. Dr. McPheeters could not be allowed to continue his ministerial labors at the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, in that city, on account of disloyalty.

A fire occurred at Harrodsburg, Ky., on the 8th, which destroyed property to the amount of 50,000.

Gold at New York 169 by speculators. Cisco is selling gold certificates at 165.

RICHMOND, April 14.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 12th received.

Gold 173⅜.

The *Gazette* says a battle took place on Cane river, near Shreveport, on the 1st, but the military authorities had furnished no information concerning the battle or its result.

The New Orleans correspondent of the *World* intimates that the Federal troops were so badly handled that the expedition will be abandoned. Dudley's brigade of negroes were entirely broken up in the engagement, which resulted in their capture.

The *Gazette* says there is no longer any doubt but that the Techee region is once more abandoned to the Confederates.

The Washington correspondent of the *World* says the preparations for the grand movement on Richmond are going forward with energy. Baldy Smith will command two army Corps and push up the Peninsula, whilst the Army of the Potomac keeps Lee's force occupied.—Burnside will attempt the old route *via* Goldsboro'.

The *Gazette* confirms the report of the attempt to blow up the *Minnesoto* with a torpedo, but says the explosion failed to do serions injury.

Roche's plantation on the Yazoo river was attacked by Rebels on the 1st. The extensive cotton works and splendid buildings were all destroyed.

The resolution for the expulsion of Long, of Ohio, failed for the want of a two-thirds vote. The debate on the resolution was very personal and produced excitement and confusion.

All the sutlers with the Army of the Potomac have been ordered to leave by the 16th, in view of the early forward movement.

A party of Confederates recently took possession of the Light House at Cape Lookout and blew it up.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 14.—The weather here has been fair for several days, but the sky is again overcast this afternoon, and more rain is looked for within the next twenty-four hours.

Funding returns to date exceed 230,000,000.

From Georgia.

DALTON, April 13.—Gen. Wheeler attacked a small force of the enemy's cavalry at daylight this morning, near Benton, killing several and capturing 35, including one Lieutenant, together with their horses, pistols, carbines, &c.

* * *

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* chronicles the fact that a week or two since several runaway negroes were captured near that city. They were discovered in a cave, or most properly a hole, which they had dug. When caught they were in a state of almost entire nudity, and were in a measure wild, starting with alarm at the sight of a human face. They say they were from Mississippi, and that when the Yankees first made their appearance in the neighborhood of their master's place, he told them to run, and obedient to his order they did run and have been running ever since—a case similar to that of the Sam Slick fraternity, who, when a boy, being sent on a cold night for an armful of firewood, returned on a similar evening five years afterwards, and handed his father the wood—having, during the interval, sailed around the globe.

* * *

The Memphis *Bulletin* says Chicago is becoming a very demoralized city. In ten days three abortions, two murders, one suicide, four deaths from intemperance, seven murderous assaults, five important robberies, three dead and two live infants found, one case of arson, one burnt to death, four fatal accidents, and one rebel spy escaped from custody, besides about two hundred cases of drunkenness, theft, disturbances, etc., brought before the police court. Delightful village to live in!

* * *

Lord Bacon beautifully said: "If a man be gracious to strangers it shows he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins them."

SPARKING SUNDAY NIGHT.

Sitting in the corner,
On a Sunday eve,
With a taper finger
Resting on your sleeve;
Star-lit eyes are casting
On your face their light;
Bless me! this is pleasant—
Sparking Sunday night.

How your heart is thumping
'Gainst your Sunday vest—
How wickedly 'tis working
On this day of rest.
Hours seem but minutes
As they take their last flight;
Bless me! ain't it pleasant—
Sparking Sunday night?

Dad and mam are sleeping
On their peaceful bed,
Dreaming of the things
The folks in meeting said.
"Love ye one another!"
Ministers recite;
Bless me! don't we do it!
Sparking Sunday night?

One arm, with gentle pressure
Lingers round her waist,
You squeeze her dimpled hand,
Her pouting lips you taste;
She freely slaps your face,
But more in love than spite;
O, thunder! ain't it pleasant—
Sparking Sunday night?

But hark! the clock is striking—
It's two o'clock, I swum,
As sure as I'm a sinner,
The hour to go has come;
You ask, with spiteful accents,
If "that old clock is right!"
And wonder if it ever
Sparked on a Sunday night?

One, two, three sweet kisses,
Four, five six you hook—
But, thinking that you rob her,
Give back those you took;
Then, as forth you hurry
From the fair one's sight,
Don't you wish each day was
Only Sunday night?

* * *

TUMBLE THEM DOWN.—We mean the "high prices." They have grown altogether too lofty. Let the press and the people unite in the determination to pull them down, and to wage a war of resistance against the whole army of extortioners. Next to our common foe—the Yankee, our worst enemy is that very common one, "the extortioner." We invoke the aid of our contemporaries in the effort to reduce exhorbitant prices. Publish every item of intelligence which relates to falling quotations. Chronicle in bold type every decline. Proclaim to the world, the generous action of every farmer and mechanic who affords practical manifestation of a disposition of liberality and fairness, and denounce the grasping meanness of every individual who would fatten upon his country's ruin.

Selfish men may be found every where denying the hardness of the times and wailing over their increased expenses. Meet every argument on this point with a right catechism. Counteract all the influences of exaggerated society. Encourage the farmers to bring their supplies into market, and discourage every effort at monopoly and the advance of prices. That man whose speculative cunning has lined his purse with dollars, and who carelessly encourages extortion, by over-bidding his poorer neighbor, is a traitor at heart, dangerous to the country's cause, and indifferent to its failure or success. Combat the influences of all such men. Exert your energies to make the times easier. There is no reason under the sun, why there should be such exhorbitant charges for everything. The currency is as good as we can make it, and good enough if we be true to each other.

"Live and let live." Reduce your expenses and the army of speculators at one stroke. Down with the high prices. Tumble them down.—*Southern Confederacy.*

* * *

A Muscatine (Iowa) paper states positively that Perley Vallandigham, a nephew of the great Ohio martyr, is married to, and lives with, a negress in that town. So much for miscegenation.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months		**$15.00**
" "	**Three months**	**8.00**
" "	**One month**	**3.00**
Weekly paper, three months		**3.00**
" "	**six months**	**5.00**

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

PEWS FOR RENT.

ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN MAY NEXT, BEFORE the Church door, at 12 o'clock, M., will be rented, for one year, the vacant Pews in Christ Church.
April 15-3t JAS. McKIMMON, Treasurer.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.
For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 18-tf.

PIANO TUNING.

ORDERS FOR PIANO TUNING LEFT AT POMeroy's Book Store will be attended to to-day by
April 14-1t PROF. MATTHEWS.

OLD IRON.

50,000 POUNDS OF OLD CAST AND wrought iron wanted immediately, at North State Iron and Brass Works.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
April 6-10t*

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 10.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
Dried	$30
BACON—Hog round	$5 00
BEEF	$3 25
BEESWAX	$4
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$8 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" Wax—By the box	$6
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$150
CHICKENS	$7 00
COFFEE	$16@20
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$3 00
FLOUR—	$200
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$8
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
MOLASSES	$25@30
MEAL—	$30 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	$8 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$20
—" Stock	$30
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1 50
RYE	$20
SALT—	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, April 5.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 00
BEEF, retail	$1 25
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$5@6 00
CORN	$25
COTTON	$1 75
COTTON YARNS	$20@50 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20
EGGS	$5 00
FLOUR	$220@240
IRON, Swede	$3 50@5
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$3 00
NAILS	$5 00
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$30
RYE	$25
SUGAR	$10 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$3@3 25
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 50@5 00
SALT	$40 00
TALLOW	$2 75

WILMINGTON MARKET.

March 29, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on hoof at $2 75, to $3 00 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $3 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $5 50 to $6 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $6 to $7 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $18 to $20 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $20 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 80 to $2 00 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $4 00 to $5 00 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $260 to $275 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $2 00 to $2 50, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $13 to $13 50, and Upper, $13 50 to 14 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $6 00 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $18 to $20 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $2 to $2 25 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $12 to $15.

POTATOES—Sweet, $20 to $25, and Irish, $25 to $30 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $5 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$20 to $22 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 1 25 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $25 to $30 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $9 to $11 00 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $4 75 to $5 00 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$5 per gallon.

A Conservative Meeting will be held at Rosenburg, Wake County, on the third Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.
March 21-td MANY CITIZENS.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.
March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present, men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.
MANY CITIZENS, of Davidson County.
March 10-tf

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased. March 16-t-l

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.
—ALSO—
Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 10-d&wtf

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED AT THE PROGRESS OFFICE, IMMEDIATELY, a negro man. Highest wages paid.
March 31-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

N. C. 6 PER CENT BONDS, FOR WHICH OLD ISSUE will be received; also, N. C. Treasury Notes.
April 13-3t* W. H. JONES, Agent.

SHEET IRON AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL ENSUING, we will sell at auction, together with other articles, 100 Sheets of Sheet Iron, 8x4 feet—new and recently imported. This affords to Farmers a rare opportunity to procure a much needed article for making boilers for Sorghum Syrup, as we shall sell in lots to accommodate.
CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.
April 5-eod2w

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred Shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.
March 19-tf W. W. VASS, Treas'r.

"SMITH & BARROW'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE."

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THIS MAGAZINE WILL be issued on the 25th of April. Every number will comprise 96 pages of reading matter and will contain, in a due proportion,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES—

The original articles from the pens of our best writers—the selected articles, reproductions from the latest English Magazines received. The Proprietors, believing that selections from those old favorites of the English periodical Press—now shut off from the general reader by the blockade—which, before the war, were generally circulated throughout the South, cannot be otherwise than welcomed by the reader, have thought it proper, during the continuance of the blockade, to incorporate, in a limited degree, this eclectic feature in the Magazine. By means of the arrangements that they have made, they hope to be enabled to reflect, in the pages of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine," the most interesting features of the latest English periodicals.

The Magazine will embrace, in its scope,

TALES, POETRY,
SKETCHES OF LIFE AND MANNERS,
OFFICIAL ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE,
INSTRUCTIVE MISCELLANY,
AND
ARTICLES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Proprietors would call particular attention to the "Army and Navy" department of the Magazine. Intelligence will be given monthly, under this head, of the latest Promotions, (for special gallantry and otherwise), Changes, &c., in the Regular and Volunteer Military and Naval Service of the Confederate States.

This information will be official, and will be obtained from the Records of the Office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

All articles in the Magazine, not credited to other Periodicals, will be Original.

The Contents of the First Number of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine" will be as follows:

An Opening Address; The Currency; Woman's Truth; A Peep Through the Blockade; The Unreal, and its Mysteries; Attempts at Hexameters, (Alfred Tennyson, Cornhill Magazine); A Plea for Monuments; "Mrs. Archie," (Cornhill Magazine); The Genius of Thackeray; Marie Antoinette's Necklace, (The Spectator;) Curiosities of Fashion in the Matter of Dress, (London Society Magazine); Official Army and Navy Intelligence.

THE TERMS OF THE MAGAZINE will be as follows:

For single number,	$2 00
Subscription for three months,	5 00
" " six months,	10 00
" " twelve months,	20 00

Agents and booksellers furnished at the usual rate of discount.

All orders should be addressed to
SMITH & BARROW, Publishers and Proprietors, Richmond, Va.
April 12-2tawt25A

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank. Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."
J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Company Shops, March 29, 1864. April 4-1m
Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

TAXES! TAXES!!

I SHALL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE IN RALeigh on Monday, the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d, to take the list of taxable property in Raleigh Districts, No. 1 and 2, for State and county, when all may attend and give in and save double tax.
April 12-t18A W. H. H. TUCKER, J. P.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN SHEETS or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for same, would do well to call on the subscriber.
March 29-4w G. A. LACK.
Confederate copy 4 weeks.

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C,
8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.
Highest wages paid. March 14-2tawlm

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.
On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO MACHINIST.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ONE OR TWO GOOD Machinists, at North State Iron and Brass Works. For good workmen, high wages will be paid and rations furnished. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
April 6-10t*

NOTICE.

AT THE MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMbly in May next application will be made for the passage of an act of incorporation for St. John's Lodge, No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons, Kinston, N. C.
April 8-1w*

Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 23d, 1864

I REQUIRE TWENTY-FIVE (25) NO. 1 NEGRO Men for employ in this Department.
Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately. W. E. PEIRCE,
March 31-tf Captain & A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company. March 31-3tawtd

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W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

[illegible] advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

[illegible]		[illegible]	$18 00
Two days		[illegible]	36 00
Three days		[illegible]	54 00
Four days		[illegible]	72 00
Five days		[illegible]	144 00

[illegible] will be [illegible]

PROGRESS' ALMANAC FOR 1864.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JAN'Y.						1	2	JULY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31								31						
FEB'Y.		1	2	3	4	5	6	AUGUST.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29							28	29	30	31			
MARCH.			1	2	3	4	5	SEPT'R.					1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
APRIL.						1	2	OCT'R.							1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31						27	28	29	30			
JUNE.				1	2	3	4	DEC'R.					1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice. William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President, *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutant and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tidball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J D Bree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, [illegible] Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and [illegible].

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christophers is clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constable—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. L. Stanton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.
J. L. Pennington, City Printer.
F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnson, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. G. Laier, [illegible]

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time [illegible]

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864.

"Everything works admirably out here. Vance has revolutionized the North Carolina soldiers completely.—And since his advent he has been honored with serenades from almost every band in the army—Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and each trying to outdo the other. At a mass meeting last Monday I heard Gens. Early, Ed. Johnson, Hoke and Stuart, speak in the most complimentary terms of North Carolina's Governor. The army will certainly roll up a tremendous vote for him. Seldom hear Holden mentioned, or when we do, epithets of the bitterest execration are used. Our regiment has resolved to suspend any of our men, who vote for him, by the thumbs."

We find the above in the Iredell *Express*, published at Statesville, a paper that was most bitter in its opposition to Vance two years ago; and we publish it to express our indignation at the threat made by this man in buckram. Macon, Gaston and their cotemporaries, in framing our code of laws, decided on the vote by ballot, and from that day to the present —or at least up to the commencement of the war—no attempt has been made, by force or otherwise, to interfere with freemen in the exercise of this right; and we do not hesitate to say that any attempt on the part of any officer to deprive a soldier from voting as he chooses, should be deemed sufficient cause for dismissal from the service.

Gov. Vance will not stoop to or countenance any such infamous behavior, and we tell those who support him that these threats to *suspend by the thumbs* free white citizens—the noble veterans of our army—for daring to vote as they choose, will cost him many a vote. Neither our soldiers in the army or the people at home can be intimidated in this way. For what have our soldiers to fight if those who are put over them are allowed to suspend men by the thumbs for simply exercising the right of freemen? We have seen large numbers of soldiers who declare their determination to vote for Mr. Holden, and if the officers attempt to prevent them by force, and any evil consequences to the service should ensue, on the heads of the officers should the punishment be.

Soldiers from Camp Holmes say that they are told by some of the officers of that post if they vote for Holden they will be sent off. Are men who will so degrade the service worthy to command?

But the friends of Mr. Holden, in the army and at home, must not be discouraged. All these and worse threats were used against "Holden's candidate" two years ago, by these same factionists, and yet he triumphed; and in the August election the people will go firmly and quietly to the ballot box and vote for the men of their choice. Our advices from all parts of the State assure us that the people are fully aroused, that their minds are already made up, and that none but unquestionable Conservatives will be voted for for Governor or the Legislature. There will be no *original* in the next assembly, for they have all gone to the war—that is they promised to go, and as men of integrity we suppose they have kept their word.

The law gives the soldier the right to vote. We think that Mr. Holden framed the bill passed by the Convention to give them that right, and we think that men who have stood firm amid roaring cannon and rattling musketry will hardly be deterred from the exercise of a lawful privilege by the threat of being swung up by the thumbs.

The besotted, demented excrescence that presides over the Petersburg *Register* copies an article of ours—(the first decent thing we have seen in his paper for a long time)—and says:

"The above was not written by either of the ostensible editors of the *Progress*, we say so, because it is couched in tolerable good English, of which neither of the *soi disant* editors is capable. Neither Pennington, nor Richardson, can write five lines which can pass muster at a Grammar School. We are inclined to think the article we quote is rather Holdenish than otherwise. We think Holden wrote it, as "Surgeon General Warren" is out of that "ring."

We care nothing for the opinion of the *Register*, but as his reiteration of the charge that the *Progress* is edited by others and not ourself has induced decent men here to embrace the same idea, we say, once for all, that we have no assistance from any quarter in editing the paper, and that whoever so charges is a calumniator. We are generally sober and can do our own writing, but it is well known here that it is different with Syme, for he had swilled cheap whiskey until he had become so nervous he could not hold a pen. He had become so low before he left here that his face was not good for a drink in a single tap-room in town.

We take no pleasure in making public his depravity and ignominy, but as long as he libels and abuses us we shall be forced to do it.

The co-owner of the *Progress* desires to present to the public a specimen of his writing, in order to prove to them that he can write a few lines correctly. He is willing to leave the matter to old Granny Syme, of the *Register*. Read the following, written by the co-owner, and signed by Syme:

RALEIGH, Jan. 1, 1862.

$60. On demand (with interest from date) I promise to pay to William R. Richardson, or order, the sum of sixty dollars, for the hire of a negro woman for the year 1861 Witness my hand and seal the day above written.

(Signed,) JNO. W. SYME.

Old Drammy Syme ran away from Raleigh leaving the above note unpaid. We hope the owners of slaves about Petersburg will be cautious how they hire their negroes to old Drammy.

If everybody will only remain quiet and keep an eye to the Northward it won't be long before something turns up in Virginia. We have private advices from the army as late as the 11th but it would be imprudent to make public all our correspondent discloses. We may mention the fact, however, that the decks have been cleared for action, and we think it more than possible that the army is in motion. Grant will not have Pemberton to contend with in Virginia, and instead of taking Richmond the first thing he knows he will be shorn of the laurels won at Vicksburg.

Te far famed Battle house, Mobile, where all the luxuries of peace times are said to be served, only charges $15 a day. How do the tavern keepers in this part of the moral vineyard manage to make a little tough beef and mock coffee cost $40 a day. Everything everywhere is going up but soldiers wages.

Last of the "Iron-Clad" Habeas Corpus Case.

We rather expect that "Tim Morris," though an *iron-clad*, has taken the overland route from Richmond to Baltimore, and thus broken up the [illegible] of this habeas corpus case. The Examiner says of the [illegible]:

[illegible] Joseph W. Griffin, alias Tim Morris, the iron-clad minstrel, was before Judge Lyons on Saturday, on a *habeas corpus* having been brought in by Major T. G. Peyton, the enrolling officer. Griffin asked to be discharged from military custody upon the ground that he was over the conscript age. He looked very young, but his mother swore that he was forty-six. In the absence of witnesses the case was then continued till Monday, and Griffin remanded to the custody of the enrolling officer.

On Monday, Griffin's counsel appeared, but he himself was absent. By agreement among counsel some witnesses were, however, examined. [illegible] E. R. Brown, an iron-clad, testified that he had seen Griffin discharged by the enrolling officer at Macon, Georgia, on production of a certificate from his, Griffin's mother, that he was over forty-five.

Two gentlemen of this city testified that they had known Griffin from infancy, and were prepared to say positively that he was not thirty-five much less forty-five years old.

The case was then continued till yesterday morning to see if the missing man would not turn up. Yesterday at eleven o'clock, the Judge having taken his seat, an amended return to the original writ was received from Major Peyton stating that Griffin, being on furlow till last Monday morning, did not report on that occasion, and had not been seen or heard from since; and that he was believed to have deserted.

The Judge thereupon dismissed the case.

Exempts in Mississippi.

While some of our citizens are wanting to put in many of the State officers, other States are claiming exemption for their long lists. We extract the following from a recent proclamation of Gov. Clark, of Mississippi:

I do hereby proclaim that the following named officers are necessary for the proper administration of the Government of the State of Mississippi. All State, district and county officers elected by the people, in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution and laws, including the governor, State treasurer, secretary of State, auditor, attorney general, district attorneys, judges of the high court of errors and appeals, judges and clerks of the circuit and probate courts, members of the boards of police, county treasurer, sheriffs, tax assessors, justices of the peace and constables.

Also the public printer, the reporter of the decisions, and the clerk of the high court of errors and appeals, registers and receivers of land offices of the State, commissioners appointed by boards of police under the act to provide for the relief of destitute families of soldiers, the private secretary of the governor, the assistant auditor and all clerks authorized by law and appointed in the State department, the general salt agent and all agents appointed by the Governor or by his authority, the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to examine the auditor and treasury departments, the clerk of said commissioners, the keeper of the capitol, the officers of the penitentiary, of the lunatic asylum, and the asylum for the blind and for the deaf and dumb, the sergeant and guards of the penitentiary, judge and clerk of the criminal court of Warren county.

Also the following military officers and men: the Major General of the State, the staff of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Major General, all clerks and agents in the staff department, and until duly discharged all officers and men who were enlisted as volunteers and in the army of the State in service on the 17th of February, A. D., 1864.

For the Progress.]

MR. PENNINGTON:—Please insert in your valuable paper the inclosed extract from the Charleston *Mercury*. It may excite some of our farmers to generous emulation, if all love of country and their fellow-creatures is not dead within them.

Yours truly, H.

A Worthy Example.—Our Legislature passed a resolution, approving that Charleston shall be defended, and if ever given up, only as a heap of ashes. The people sealed it with these words—"Nothing less will satisfy us." Our commanding General advised all non-combatants to remove from Charleston, that he might defend it. They have done so, and sought shelter in every village, town and district in the State. The inhabitants of Society Hill have received them with the greatest hospitality; they have rented houses at the lowest rates, and sell them bacon at 25 cents per pound, butter $1 per pound, and other articles at the same generous rates. One gentleman employs a servant to catch shad, and sells them to refugees at 50 cents each, allowing every family to purchase two. By their acts they prove themselves patriots and Christians; no Yankee there! Why do not the planters and farmers throughout the country make arrangements to supply a market at least once or twice a week, in every town or village, that refugee families may purchase at a reasonable price from them, and not be left to extortioners? We are one Confederate family, and it is the duty of every one of us to use his heart, head and hands to serve his country and his neighbor as himself, and particularly those who have given up their homes for the honor and welfare of the State and Confederacy.

[We cheerfully comply with our friend's request. We have seen much of the people of South Carolina, and though we used to quarrel with them about politics before Lincoln broke up the government, we never mingled with a kinder, more generous and hospitable people. Will not those of our producers, who have a surplus, be moved to compassion on reading the above and let down a little on prices? Poor refugees and other needy persons must not starve. Now is the time for the development of real christian virtues.—ED. PROGRESS.]

Exempting Farmers.

We are glad to learn that the government is awaking to a sense of the danger likely to follow the conscribing of farmers at this time. We learn that sixty-one farmers have recently been released from Camp Holmes and sent home to cultivate their farms. This is a good step, and we hope it will not stop there but that every farmer taken by the last law will be left at home to make something to eat. Any one at all acquainted with the real condition of the people of the State at this time and the great suffering that many now experience, knows that not another man should be taken from the corn-field. Take non-producers but let the farmers stay at home.

Election Returns.

The soldiers at Camp Holmes and the hospitals near this city, from the 7th Congressional District, voted on yesterday for a member to represent them in place of Mr. Christian, deceased.

	Leach.	Foster.	Ramsay.
Camp Holmes,	46	4	4
Fair Grounds Hospital,	5	0	1

Our up street neighbor has something to say about advertising. If our neighbor will throw out his government advertising his columns will present rather a lean show. We are perfectly satisfied with the patronage the public extends us and hope to be able to weather the storm without subsidising ourself to secure favor from any quarter. The tax books will show what our business for 1863 was. Wonder what the *State Journal*, the predecessor of the *Confederate*, and the "*Spirit*" paid?

We learn that Gov. Vance will visit Fayetteville and address the people of Cumberland next week. We have not heard the day on which he is to speak.

P. S. Since writing the above we see by an item in the *Carolinian* that Gov. Vance has named Friday, the 22d instant, as the time at which he will address the people at Fayetteville.

PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION IN NEW YORK.

According to the New York correspondents of the out-of-town press, practical amalgamation is making astonishing headway in New York. The Philadelphia *Press*, of recent date, contains a letter from New York, which tells the following curious story:

[illegible] several miscegenations of long standing in [illegible] ment, and, singularly enough, they have attracted no [illegible] cular attention to themselves previous to the promulgation of the subject.

* * * * * *

There are at present two ladies of wealth and former position—politics not known—who have black husbands, and who reside in this city without molestation or unpleasant notoriety. One was originally from Bridgeport, Connecticut, where her family, a most respectable one, resides. The case of the second is remarkable, and might furnish a page to romance. This lady is a stately, magnificent woman, possessing fine intellectual and moral endowments, and a culture in all that pertains to social accomplishments which, perhaps, is only too rarely met with. She was an orphan, and possessed in her own right property valued at $50,000.

"Some years ago, while riding in her carriage, she was thrown violently to the pavement, and rendered insensible by the injuries which she sustained. The first man who reached her was black—purely African. He took her to his mother's house, and when she was sufficiently revived, conveyed her home in a carriage. Every day during which the lady remained invalid, the black called at the door, inquiring after her health. He sent her delicate presents, and she accepted them. He proposed, and she accepted him. They were married, bought a house, and, although living under one roof, have ever kept to their separate apartments. Not unfrequently they walk arm in arm through the streets. She still moves in her original social sphere; he moves in his. The facts of the case are patent to all who know her; nor does she ever attempt their concealment. Perhaps it was gratitude which led her to contract the nominal marriage; perhaps it was fancy or love. We only have the result, while the reason is hidden. Certainly the affair does not come under the head of Miscegenation, but rather under that which Dr. Johnson used to call the aufractuosities of the human mind. None who know the lady pretend to censure her conduct, although many of her acquaintances, indeed the great majority of them, may reasonable be suspected of loathing for the vile theory referred to."

This is, says the *World*, reducing the amalgamation theory to practice with a vengeance. It is not perhaps so extraordinary that out of a million of people two women could be found with tastes so depraved as to accept negro husbands, but that they should be women of wealth and refinement, and their conduct be approved by their acquaintances—that is astonishing. It shows that the preaching of abolitionism and negro equality is having its effect in certain circles, and the natural repugnance of the white to the negro race has given place in Republican communities to a sentimental regard for them.

Even this letter-writer throws an air of romance over the facts he gives, to make their subject matter palatable to the readers of the Republican Press. And so they go —the more radical Republicans leading the way, while these who call themselves conservatives, while vowing they will never consent, eventually consenting.

[From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.]

SPEECH OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

The able speech delivered by the Vice President at Milledgeville, during the late session of the Legislature, fully sustains his reputation as an orator and a statesman. It is a noble argument in behalf of constitutional liberty. It is characterized by great manliness and independence. It sheds light over the confused surface of public affairs. Its tone is so high—and to borrow a French term, *prononcee*—that one who reads it is refreshed. He takes heart once more. He sees the guiding lights in the sky once more. The heavy war cloud which hangs along the whole horizon—so dark, and so threatening—loses much of its gloom in the presence of the statesman who cheers us by tones so true, and so inspiriting. The fortunes of the country seem brighter, when viewed under the light of those great principles which shed their lustre upon these States when they were just emerging from colonial bondage. It will be observed that Mr. Stephens bases his own hopes for our ultimate triumph in the present struggle upon the inspiring nature of the principles for which we are contending: "State rights, State sovereignty, the great principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence—the right of every State to govern itself as it pleases."

The present revolution took its rise from the power of that great principle. When the several States composing this Confederacy saw that all hope of constitutional liberty had faded out of the sky which arched the old government of the United States, they decided to resume the powers which they had delegated to that government.— One by one they seceded from a Union which they had once illumined, strengthened and upheld. It was no wild, erratic, impulsive movement on their part. Principle dictated the momentous decision. Principle guided each State. The great principle asserted by each and all of the States that met in Congress, after seceding from the Union, was the right of every State to form its own political relations. Virginia yet lingered. Tennessee had not moved. No want of sympathy with the seceding States made them hesitate, but they hoped still to save the republic. They had not despaired of it. But when the successor of Mr. Buchanan seated himself in the chair which the august form of Washington had once pressed, and issued his proclamation asserting the authority of the Central government to compel States by military force to yield obedience to that government, then Virginia, true to her own traditions—and loyal to her own glorious motto—*Sic Semper Tyrannis*—threw her gauntlet at the feet of the despot, and became once more an independent commonwealth. Tennessee stood promptly by her side.

Now this great principle is involved in the war which shakes this continent. Every army ranged along our lines contends for it. It is not merely a mighty duel which is going on between the North and the South. Not merely a fierce struggle for ascendancy between rival races. Not merely a contest for the supremacy of certain conflicting ideas in regard to African slavery.

The issue is higher, grander, sublimer. It turns upon the great question of State sovereignty. The great question whether these States have the right to decide for themselves their own form of government. Whether they shall be mere conquered provinces, ruled by an imperial central power, which they themselves created. It has been said by a philosophical writer, that "words are things." It is true. State sovereignty, when properly comprehended, is not merely a sounding phrase. It is a mighty thing. It is a power. It this day musters armies in the field for its vindication. It will yet triumph. And when this great war is ended, it will display its standard in the sight of the nations emblazoned with its own indestructible principles. It is all important that the people of the United States should understand this. Let them comprehend that we are contending for this great principle. That it is not a mere contest as to slavery or no slavery. That it is a contest, on our part, to vindicate the right of every State to govern itself as it pleases.— This embraces every thing. And when this is comprehended, it will break up the Black Republican party. It will override every lesser question. It will bring back the people of the North to the old, true, grand ideas of 1776.

This it is that makes it so important that we should persist in asserting our readiness to conclude a peace, whenever the people of the United States will concede to us this great principle.

Mr. Stephens had this in view, in speaking with emphasis of the rights of the States. We agree with him. Here is the road to peace.

We shall again recur to the speech of the Vice President.

WHAT FORREST DONE IN KENTUCKY.

The *Mississippian* of the 8th says:

We had the pleasure of meeting, last evening, with Major Severson, Chief Quartermaster of Gen. Forrest's command, who is visiting Selma on official business, and to whom we are indebted for many particulars of Gen. Forrest's campaign into Kentucky, which have not appeared in the public prints.

Yesterday evening a courier arrived, bringing dispatches from the command, together with an autograph letter from Gen. Forrest to Major Severson, dated the 28th ult., at Jackson, West-Tennessee, where his command were resting after arduous and successful campaign, resulting in the capture of Paducah, Union City, Hickman, and other places, with vast quantities of military stores, which he succeeded in bringing to his own depots without any serious hindrance. His whole campaign was a series of triumphs, most important results, not the least of which is the restored confidence of the people of West Tennessee, thousands of whom are daily flocking to his standard.

In addition to the military stores captured, Gen. Forrest brought away over two thousand fine horses and mules. Three hundred of these he found in one government stable, at Paducah, Ky. This surplus he expects to use in equipping his command.

The general tenor of the information is to the effect that the long, languishing spirit of the people of West Tennessee is fully aroused, and that in a short time Gen. Forrest's command will be so augmented in numbers as to be invincible against any force which the enemy can bring against it. Indeed, there seems to be that prescience of victory which accompanies his every movement, and which seems to hang about his very name, that has inspired the country with confidence, and his troops to deeds of heroism that scarcely find a parallel in the records of chivalry. When he will move, or where he will strike the next blow, it is not for us to say, but it will be a sad day for the enemy when he brings his legions against those who have so long and so cruelly oppressed them.

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—It is the desire of the people of this great State that there should be no means left untried to secure an honorable peace, and to make permanent the hopes of republican liberty. [illegible] has waged nearly three years with the utmost power that the belligerents [illegible] to the prosecution of the same. And all of the [illegible] has been no plan resorted to, no [illegible]. The question is often asked how long is it to be waged? until there is some remedy adopted to secure the blessings of peace and prosperity. Our people want peace because it was the glory and happiness of their former years.— The leading statesmen of North Carolina and Georgia are for the maintainance of the rights of the citizen to be respected and to secure a lasting and an honorable peace. And because of their Conservative principles they are assailed by those bloody partisans of the Confederate administration who are neither in the war nor never expect to be as long as they can keep out by office or otherwise, yet they are for the prosecution of the war to the last man and the last dollar. It is to the interest of the people to look well to the future and see who they place at the helm of affairs.

The time will soon come when the people of North Carolina will be called upon to give a vote for the Gubernatorial candidates which are now before the people. It will, in all probability, be the most responsible vote which the people of this State were ever called upon to cast in favor of their choice. It may be one upon which the future destinies of North Carolina are hung; one which may involve the lasting happiness and prosperity of our land and nation.

Your humble correspondent can say that the people of Davidson and the surrounding counties generally, are for Mr. Holden, as their first choice. They rely upon his political integrity and patriotism, knowing him to be the champion of their rights, and they want him elected to the Chief Magistracy of this State. Mr. Holden has been the friend of the people at home and the soldiers in the field from the beginning of this sanguinary struggle. He has never receded from nor rose above the great principles of Conservatism, and as he saw our country tending the downward road to a strict military despotism, he has clung more firmly to the advocacy of civil liberty, while he has all the time had the finger of scorn pointed at his great deeds and been called a traitor to the country.

It is to be hoped that the people will rally to the support of Mr. Holden and elect him by a handsome majority. It will then be that the people will have their rights respected and free privileges granted, which would otherwise be quite different. The people are to be their own and proper judges who to vote for, and there is no doubt but they will make a wise and judicious selection in the candidates before the public.

We will say in way of conclusion, that if Mr. Holden is elected, that all may rest assured that many changes may be wrought in our political condition, and all to the preservation of republican freedom. SUBSCRIBER.

For the Progress.]

How About the "Fives?"

Are they to be current, at par, till July 1st, or not?— Government says they are; railroads and some other corporations, and even some individuals, say not! Who is to be judge? The A. & N. C. R. R. Co. have announced that they will take them, at par, no longer than the 1st of May. Some other corporate bodies, perhaps, do the same; others limit their par value to the 1st of June. The *people*, meanwhile, have innocently believed that they were to retain their face value till the time specified by Congress. The government has a right to fix a value to its currency, but has any other power the right to unfix it or to nullify the act of Congress in its very face? And can the people afford *such an "April fooling?"* Is the discount to be thus generally anticipated, or are the strong to be allowed, because they have the power, to impose upon the weak and helpless?

Please endeavor to have this question settled that all may be able to stand on an equal footing. M.

Kinston, N. C., April 7, 1864.

TOO MEAN FOR BUTLER.

Charles Henry Foster, native of New England, editor of a *secession* paper at Murfreesborough, N. C., before the war, and about as mean a dog as ever wore a collar, has been dismissed the Yankee service by Butler. The *Sentinel* says:

"We notice in a Yankee paper, sent to us by a friend, that Charles Henry Foster, of Congressional notoriety, and Captain in the 2d North Carolina (Yankee) regiment, has been dismissed the service by General Butler. Foster pretended to be elected to the United States Congress three times in 1861 and 1862, from two different districts in North Carolina. He held a State Convention at Hatteras, in which 46 counties were represented by five delegates—himself representing only twenty!—reorganized the State government, elected a governor, and went to Washington with one or more certificates of election to Congress. He had with him a fellow named Carpenter, who was to swear him into Congress. Carpenter and Foster had written a series of letters to the New York *Tribune* during the summer of 1861 from various points in North Carolina. These letters gave glowing accounts of "Colonel" Foster's popularity, his triumphant election, and of his raising a brigade of loyalists. Before the committee of elections of the United States House of Representatives, they admitted the letters were not written in the State of North Carolina, and the chairman of the committee reported that the claim was founded on "imposition," and the report was adopted *nem. con.*

Foster and Carpenter returned to Hatteras—the former in the recruiting service, the latter devoting himself to the manufacture of telegrams for the associated press, and to serving as a sub-agent of the Yankee treasury—in other words, stealing.

These men are fair specimens of the "loyal Union men" of the South, and representing the people of North Carolina with as much fairness as Hahn of Louisiana, or Andy Johnston of Tennessee. The Yankees will yet discover that the promise of Lincoln to subjugate the South is a greater "imposition" than even the "claim" of Foster.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Banks' expedition, for the complete conquest of Louisiana, appears to have come to grief. It left Vicksburg on the 10th ultimo, and comprised, according to the Missouri *Republican*, a force of ten thousand infantry and a naval squadron of "twenty powerful war vessels of all classes, from the light draught to the heaviest monitor, the most formidable fleet ever under a single command."

Shreveport is the capital of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, situated near the foot of Caddo Lake, in the northwestern part of the State. It is finely located for business on the Red river, being surrounded by an exceedingly fertile planting region, about thirty miles below the "great raft."

Since the war Shreveport has been an extensive depot for commissary and other store for the Trans-Mississippi Confederate troops and up to the time of the siege of Vicksburg, formed an important link in the "chain of supplies" for our Western army. There is a military prison there, which has at times contained a large number of Yankee prisoners. It is two hundred and thirty miles from the mouth of the river.

Alexandria, one hundred and fifty miles from the mouth, is, we believe, the highest point on Red river ever visited by the enemy before the present expedition. Eighty miles above is Nachitoches, an old French town, settled in 1713. It is noted in history as the scene of a hard battle between the inhabitants and the Natchez Indians, 1732, resulting in the extinction of the Natchez as a distinct nation.

From Shreveport there runs a railroad Westward to Marshall, Texas, and sixteen miles beyond, making a line in all some sixty miles in length. Many years ago a route was projected to Vicksburg, which was completed from the latter place West as far as the Washita river.—*Enquirer.*

THE PEACE PARTY IN THE NORTH.—A recent number of the New York *News* contains a very interesting communication, appealing to the so-called "Peace Party" in the North to organize upon a distinctive peace platform, and support only some such man as Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, or Charles O'Conor, of New York, for the next Presidency. It declares that the only logical question at issue will be peace or war, and the principles of the peace party go to the real issue, and not alone to the measures by which the war may be conducted.

The writer gives the following just account of the composition of his party:

"Among the opponents of the war are they who believe in the right of secession, but a much larger number look upon the South as simply exercising that right of revolution which has always been held to be a sacred right in America. Others again find their principal argument in the load of war taxes and war debt; others have a horror of blood and war, and regard the North as being the invading, and, therefore, the war-making party; others sympathize with the South as having been unjustly provoked and menaced by the North in respect to their domestic affairs; others feel that as the events of the war have developed themselves, the success of the South is to be hoped for as the champion of State Rights and strict constitutional government. These and various other motives conspire to the same end. Under them all the peace party has increased and is increasing rapidly. Probably the chief cause of the present accessions to that party is the conviction of the futility of further war. Multitudes who [illegible] that the facts that the Southern people are so unanimous in their desire for independence, and that the war has been so perverted and prolonged, have caused them to yield all hope of restoring the Union."

THE VICTIMS OF THE LATE RAID.—The "Cl Extra," published at Macon, Miss., says:

The amount of suffering caused in the section country overrun by Sherman in his advance on ridian will never be known by those who have th far escaped the horrors of war and the devasta of homes and firesides.

Planters who could command their thousands who have never known want—the men in mod circumstances and those that never have had this world's goods are reduced to one common

Their homes are destroyed, their negroes tak the pantries sacked and burned, cattle and h ed, and starvation stares them in the fac have lived upon a little corn, some upon sweet po toes for weeks without even salt for seasoning. Th is no fancy picture, but a stern relation of fa which we know to be true. The railroad is no completed, and trains will run regularly. The de titution and suffering can therefore, be greatly alla ed by planters in this section of country freely ope ing their cribs and selling to these persons at a fa price such of their supplies as they can spare. W hope none will refuse to assist those in distress a part with a liberal portion to those in need.

Many in this section know upon how frail a te ure they held three weeks since their property, a hundreds can testify to the feeling of great joy whi they experienced on learning that the gallant Forre and the brave men under him stood between the and their destroyer. When they revert to that ti it will, if they have one spark of human sympath in their breasts, cause them to open their hearts a deal kindly and generously with their fellow me We are glad to know that a generous spirit prevad this section, and that many persons are ready and w ling to sell at reasonable prices to those persons w have suffered, who come with proper evidence of th suffering and losses by the late march of the Abol tionists through the country.

A QUESTION FOR THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Whe ever "our armies have been stationed, the plante residing in the vicinity have suffered severely fro the soldiers who destroy their fencing, demolish th woodlands and butcher their hogs, sheep, etc., a the owner has no possible way of receiving any numeration for the heavy damage he has sustai ed unless it is through the circumlocution officer Richmond. If he goes to the quartermaster for p for his fencing and wood, he is told that he cann pay for but one-sixth of a cord per month per m whilst each has burned six cords. And if he goes the commissary and asks for pay for his slaughter hogs, sheep, etc., he is told that "I have them n and it is impossible for me to pay for them." A so on, *ad finitum* through the whole category. A ter being referred to half a dozen staff officers, w not in the most amiable of tempers, inform him they can not assume the responsibility, he l perfectly disgusted, and quietly suffers the mat drop, although his wife and children may suf the actual necessaries of life.

This matter ought to be attended to, and some appointed to look after such claims, for no man has suffered thus can keep from feeling outrage such treatment. He may expect such treatment the hands of the enemy, but one certainly does expect it from an army which he has done so m to uphold. Let Congress take the matter in hand the War Department will apply the proper r edy.—*Southern Confederacy.*

BLOWING UP THE YANKEES.—The *Examiner* of We day has the following:

There was a report yesterday that the Yankee fr Minnesota, lying off Newport News, had been badly jured by the explosion of a torpedo. The facts ar an attempt was made to blow up this Yankee vess Captain Hunter Davidson; but the results of the exp ment are not exactly known.

It appears that Captain Davidson managed to ap the Minnesota with his small steamer under cover night, and answered her hail that it was a dispatch from Roanoke Island. On approaching her he exp a torpedo under her quarter on the starboard sid immediately backed, making all possible haste to ge from the enemy's guns. It was impossible fo know the effect of the explosion. The charge of th pedo was sixty pounds of powder. Captain Davids ports that on the explosion great confusion ensued o Minnesota, orders, oaths and execrations followin rapid succession. One account says that the vessel so much injured that she was keeled over and tak by three steamers; but as the darkness of the night the rapid retirement of the torpedo boat afforded but li the opportunity for observation, we are inclined to do these particular details.

The Minnesota is a first class 44 gun frigate, a cra vessel, and will be remembered for her part in the Vir ginia-Merrimac exploit.

We have also the report, in a shape which requir lusion to it, that General "Beast" Butler has been re moved and General Smith ("Baldy" Smith in the old ser vice, and one of Grant's division commanders in the Southwest,) has been assigned to his command. The re port obtains some plausibility from the recent va conjectural announcement in Northern journals th Smith had gone to Fortress Monroe to take "an importa command."

There is a man in Savannah serving the citizens with corn meal—no one to get more than a peck a day—at $2 a peck. That is eight dollars a bushel, while here it is selling at $35 to $40. We are of the decided impression that if the world was to come to an end now the devil would get a great many sancti fied hypocrites. Thousands of men are bartering their souls for the promises to pay of the government.

A St. Louis paper tells this:

A man and wife were engaged in arranging for separa tion. The difficulty of adjustment was the baby. Th wife tearfully begged to be allowed to keep "the dear lit tle one," while the husband angrily and persistently re fused. At length the wife almost threw the child into the husband's arms and exclaimed, "Take him; I can soon have another."

The Savannah *Republican* says the introduction of the new currency in that city has brought down prices considerably. Nothing of the kind visible here, the tendency is constantly upwards.

Tribute of Respect.

CHAPEL HILL, April 9, 1864.

At a meeting of the students held in Girard Hall, the following resolutions were presented.

WHEREAS, Allwise God has been pleased to take unto himself one of our former instructors, CAPT. GEORGE B. JOHNSTON, tutor of Greek: Bowing in humble submission to this sad bereavement, we, the students of the University, desiring to bear testimony to the worth of our departed companion and friend, induringly to record our tribute to his memory, have unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Capt. G. B. Johnston, the University has sustained a loss of one of the most valuable officers she ever possessed; that the students miss a true friend; science an active, able and learned follower; religion a sincere and zealous advocate, and the army a soldier who did every duty to the best of his knowledge.

Resolved, That his laborious habits were such that rendered him a model for every aspirant for honorable distinctions; that the great proficiency in the department of which he had charge, admirably fitted him for his office as a teacher, and that when he thought his duty called him to the army, there he was found, and his talent and energy there and elsewhere led him to promotion and distinction.

Resolved, That we wear the badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we sincerely lament his death and tender our sympathies to his afflicted wife and other members of his family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and also be published in the Raleigh *Progress* and *Confederate*.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK,
NAT. K. ROAN, } Com.
WILLIAM W. ADAMS.

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 7-tf